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TUESDAY,  
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Israel Agreed To Riley Plan For Talks with Jordan

Israel has agreed to a proposal made by General William Riley, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, "to review the situation in high level talks with Jordan. This is revealed in a report by Gen. Riley on the shooting in Jerusalem on April 22 in which there were ten persons killed and ten wounded on the Jordan side and six Israelis were wounded. The Chief of Staff expressed the hope that the new Government set up in Amman would "also accept my suggestion."

The six-page report to the Secretary-General (for transmission to the Security Council) gives the results of the inquiry into the shooting which produced contradictory evidence so that there was "no objective answer" to the question of who fired the first shot. The Chief of Staff did, however, state that the "most flagrant violation of the cease-fire was the Israeli firing at unarmed civilians in the open space in front of Damascus Gate, but added that the cease-fire was also violated by the other side when several Israeli officers were fired at in other areas."

General Riley added that both sides had adhered to the unconditional cease-fire which he had requested, and "Jerusalem is again quiet" but as this report was made on the eve of his resignation going into effect, he felt it to be his duty to the Security Council and to the parties themselves to state his views on the situation in general "in perfect frankness."

He noted that the machinery of the MAC has been inadequate to deal with the deteriorating situation along the Jordan-Israel demarcation line and that the "two Governments to the problem of infiltration and the problem of the security of the area which would require the attention of the United Nations. He had therefore approached the parties with his suggestion for "high level talks" which he said had been accepted by Israel.

(Text of Report - Page 3)

## Note of Optimism Sounded in Knesset

By HAYYA SHAPIRO, POST Correspondent

A note of optimism prevailed in the Knesset yesterday when three Ministers holding economic portfolios replied to points raised in the Budget debate. Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said the time for monetary stabilization was approaching; Mr. Peretz Naphthal, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Joseph Sapir, Minister of Communications, both fore-saw greater easing of conditions in their respective fields of activities - guided by the constructive criticism of the Knesset and the public.

Monetary stabilization, at about IL.1500 - IL.1600 to the dollar, must precede price stabilization, Mr. Bernstein thought. The Budget would be balanced in reality, not merely on paper, once the two conditions and the Treasury's lack of liquid funds had been corrected. Mr. Bernstein added: The true purchasing power of the Pound, investigations by the Prime Minister's Office showed, was about IL.1600 - IL.1550 to the dollar, though the black market rate was higher.

Mr. Bernstein said the General Zlatas did not intend leaving the position "just to please the opposition."

Until price normalization was attained, a certain amount of food control would be essential, though strict police supervision would fall chiefly on the shoulders in the Carmel Market "which I visit every day," the Minister said. He hoped employment would be eased when manufacturers received credits to augment production, a measure which was now being considered by the Treasury.

The Minister suggested that breeding pigs and exporting hams could "solve some controversy."

New settlements, however, deserv-ing, could not monopolize Government aid, since, to increase production, established farmers must also be given subsidies. Mr. Naphthal told the Knesset in reply to Mr. Shlomo Lurie (Mapai) who proposed afforestation. Mr. Naphthal cited the findings of an F.A.O. expert who said it was necessary for the welfare of the country.

He noted that the machinery of the MAC has been inadequate to deal with the deteriorating situation along the Jordan-Israel demarcation line and that the "two Governments to the problem of infiltration and the problem of the security of the area which would require the attention of the United Nations. He had therefore approached the parties with his suggestion for "high level talks" which he said had been accepted by Israel.

(Text of Report - Page 3)

## Enquiry Sody Recommends City Manager Administer Jerusalem

Jerusalem POST Staff

The principal recommendation made by the Commission enquiring into the affairs of the Jerusalem Municipality is the conversion of the Mayor into a representative office devoid of executive powers, and the appointment of a City Manager to have full executive control of the administration. The Commission severely criticizes the staff of the Municipality. It also recommends putting the election of Councilors on a purely personal, non-party basis and the reconstitution of the Council as a purely legislative body partly elected.

The Minister of Interior has decided to pass the report on to the Cabinet. Mr. A. Moyal, Director General of the Ministry, told the press in Jerusalem yesterday. The second part of the report, which deals with economic and financial affairs, is now in preparation. The Commission, on which Justice Cheskin served as chairman, submitted its report unanimously. It will be made public after it has been studied by the Government. Mr. Moyal only gave a brief outline of the first part - a 60 page document.

The Commission came to the conclusion that the law, as it now stands, does not permit immediate dissolution of the Council, however desirable that might be in view of the municipal divided municipal coalition, the aggressive opposition and the inefficient and unfriendly staff of the municipality. It therefore proposes that, as an interim measure, the Minister of Interior try to bring the Council to agree to a political truce by last until elections take place and agree further to three opposition councilors forming a city executive together with the

## No Party Bricks Or Factional Water

"There is no such thing as General Zionist drainage, or General Labor drainage, or General Mapai drainage, or General Agudat drainage," said the Minister of Interior, who is now in Jerusalem enquiring into the affairs of the Jerusalem Municipality. What does the voter care for the political and religious affiliations of the elected, so long as his representative faithfully and intelligently considers the needs of the local and the national community? the Commission asked.

Mayor and his three Deputies. Such a joint effort would, the Commission believes, "bring the municipal ship to the electoral shore without its facing the danger of complete submersion." Although it was obvious from the brief summary that the Commission had recommended early elections, Mr. Moyal declined to reveal what had been proposed in this regard.

Once elections can be arranged, the Commission advises holding them on a personal basis by districts. National parties have no place in municipal affairs the Commission believes. However, the Commission has recognized that there may be difficulties in this connection and has therefore suggested in an alternative plan, that the ballot might list the names of party candidates and that the electors have the right to cross out names appearing upon them. Furthermore, to end his present subjection to political fluctuations, the Mayor should be directly elected by the citizens.

## Duties of Mayor

The duties of the Mayor would be primarily administrative, but as a member of the Council he would be in a position to influence its decisions. The Council would, for its part, lay down the general line of policy which would be the City Manager's duty to effect. He would be responsible to the Council and could serve only so long as he retained its confidence.

Eight members of the proposed Council would be elected and three appointed by the Government. With the Mayor, the Council would thus have 12 members, as compared with 21 at present. To ensure continuity, half the Councilors would be elected every two years for four-year terms.

Dealing with the staff of the Municipality, which numbers some 1,500, the Commission says that if certain departments are streamlined, the staff could be reduced to 1,000. The staff of the City Manager would be reduced to 500. The staff of the Mayor would be reduced to 100.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Big 4 Meet on Austrian Peace Treaty May 27

LONDON, Monday (UP).—Deputies of the Big Four met here on May 27 in a new attempt to agree on a treaty to restore Austria's sovereignty. It was announced today.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, said in the Commons that as the result of consultations with the U.S. and France, Britain had called the meeting of Deputies of the three Allied countries and Soviet Union.

## Vietnam Hits French Piastre Devaluation

SAIGON, Monday (Reuters).—Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Van Thieu said today that France's decision yesterday to devalue the Indo-China piastre by over 40% violated agreements between the two countries. After a special Cabinet meeting, he said that he had informed French High Commissioner Georges Gautier that he was "reserving Vietnam's rights" on the matter.

Vietnamese officials said France had not consulted the government about the devaluation, which came into effect yesterday. Both Vietnamese and French business circles here disapproved of the move, which makes the piastre worth only 17 French francs instead of 27.

French officials here said the devaluation will stimulate exports and help the French economy. They said the move was necessary because of the growing Anglo-Egyptian tension. There was no indication of the contents of the President's message.

Nagib conferred with Dulles, United States Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byrd and U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery. Cairo Radio reported Nagib as saying after the meeting that there is no proposal to include the U.S. in the Anglo-Egyptian talks. Yesterday, Nagib said Egypt had "received her hands" of the negotiations. He stated they had talked about a large variety of problems, including that of the Suez Canal zone.

Mr. Dulles told newsmen after the two-hour meeting: "We will do everything we can to help the two parties." Referring to the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, he said: "We have studied the Anglo-Egyptian problem. We are not here to negotiate."

Advised that Prime Minister Chediak had today said that Britain would defend the Suez bases if attacked by Egypt, Mr. Dulles said: "I cannot comment now."

## 40% Vote in Tunisian Municipal Elections

TUNIS, Monday (Reuters).—Forty per cent of the Tunisian electorate voted in yesterday's municipal elections despite the boycott ordered by the Neo-Dustour Nationalist Party. It was stated here today.

Sixty-one per cent of the French population took part in yesterday's poll compared with only half in the first stage of the elections last week.

At Sousse, where the Nationalists ordered a general strike, only 145 out of 1,165 Tunisians voted. Heavy abstentions were also reported in the Cape Bon area.

## W. Germans Form New Opposition Party

DUSSELDORF, Monday (Reuters).—A new West German political party opposed to Dr. Adenauer's government and West German-Allied treaty was formed here yesterday, Dr. Joseph Wirth, Chancellor of Weimar Republic, as one of its chairmen. It has named itself the "League of Germans for Unity, Peace and Freedom."

The party, formed at the initiative of the allegedly Communist-influenced "German Union," which advocates neutralization of Germany, intends to put up candidates for general elections due late this summer.

## Bomb Found in Soviet Embassy in Paris

PARIS, Monday (UP).—A French Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed today that a home-made bomb of "no great power" was discovered on a window-sill of the Soviet Embassy here last Thursday and that an investigation is under way.

The bomb was discovered outside a first floor window after midnight last Wednesday by a member of the Soviet Embassy staff, who promptly notified the police. Experts examined the bomb, rendered it harmless and then took it away. The spokesman said the Embassy had not lodged any protest with the Foreign Ministry but merely notified it of the incident.

## New Working Hours In Gov't Offices

New working hours will be in operation in Government offices from Sunday, May 17.

On Sunday, May 17, Government offices will be open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Monday, May 18, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Tuesday, May 19, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Wednesday, May 20, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Thursday, May 21, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Friday, May 22, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Saturday, May 23, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Sunday, May 24, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Monday, May 25, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Tuesday, May 26, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Wednesday, May 27, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Thursday, May 28, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Friday, May 29, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Saturday, May 30, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Sunday, May 31, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

# Churchill Calls for Big-Power Talks; Dulles Agrees Egypt to Control Suez

## U.S. Sees Nagib Willing to Make Base Available to West in War

CAIRO, Monday (UP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dulles in a communique after his meeting with Premier Mohamed Nagib, said today that he had agreed that foreign troops should be gradually withdrawn from the Suez Canal zone but the area would be available to the free world in the event of war.

"We came to the conclusion that there should be a solution consistent with full Egyptian sovereignty, with a phased withdrawal of foreign troops—all to be arranged, however, so that the important base in the canal area, with its deposits, supplies and a system of technical supervision, should remain in full working order and be available for immediate use on behalf of the free world in the event of future hostilities."

Mr. Dulles gave Nagib a message and a letter from President Eisenhower as the two met against a background of the devalued Suez Canal talks and growing Anglo-Egyptian tension. There was no indication of the contents of the President's message.

Nagib conferred with Dulles, United States Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byrd and U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery. Cairo Radio reported Nagib as saying after the meeting that there is no proposal to include the U.S. in the Anglo-Egyptian talks. Yesterday, Nagib said Egypt had "received her hands" of the negotiations. He stated they had talked about a large variety of problems, including that of the Suez Canal zone.

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## Premier Warns Britain Not To Tolerate Force by Cairo

LONDON, Monday. — Prime Minister Churchill called today for a conference soon of the leading powers "on the highest level" — presumably including himself, President Eisenhower and Premier Georgi Malenkov. "I must make it plain that in spite of all the uncertainties and confusion in which world affairs are placed, I believe a conference of the highest level should take place between the leading powers without long delay," Sir Winston told the Commons and Ambassadors of 21 countries who were in the galleries.

"There should be no rigid agenda, jumble of details or armies of officials," he said. "The conference should be confined to the smallest number of powers and persons possible. There should be a measure of informality and a still greater measure of privacy and seclusion. It might be that there would be no hard agreements, but they might do something better than tear the human race and themselves to bits."

No Harm in Trying

"I do not see why anyone should be frightened at having a try for it."

Lord Cleeve came from both Conservatives and Socialists as the Premier continued: "At the worst, the participants in the meeting would establish more intimate talks. At the best, we might have a generation of peace."

The 74-year-old leader, last survivor of the World War II Big Three, ended with a solemn warning that it would be fatal for the hope of peace in Europe and Asia if the free nations relax their common sense and courage. "To fail to maintain our defenses up to the limit of our strength would be to invite every kind of aggression," he said. "We must be prepared to defend ourselves by force of arms or by force of arms."

He said that since the Balfour Declaration in 1917 he had been a faithful supporter of Zionism. He recalled the "shocking crimes" committed against British officers and men by extreme factions in the intense and complex Jewish community.

When he looked back over the work done in building up the nation, he recalled the desert, and in receiving 500,000 refugees from Europe alone, he felt it was Britain's duty to see that Israel got fair play and that the pledges made by successive British governments were fulfilled.

## Israel to Get Fair Play—Sir Winston

LONDON, Monday (INA). — "Nothing that Britain does to supply aircraft in the Middle East will be allowed to place Israel at a disadvantage," Prime Minister Churchill said in the course of the foreign affairs debate in the Commons this afternoon. He expressed the hope that the Arab refugee problem would receive continuous attention and that "the peculiarly untimely picketing" which broke out between Israel and Jordan would be brought to an end.

"I hope and trust that the Arab states will come to peace with Israel and I earnestly pray that the great Zionist conception of a home for their historic people in the land of their ancestors may eventually receive its full fruition," Mr. Churchill said.

Faithful Zionist

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## Sharett Has Day Of Briefing Ahead

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Foreign Minister Sharett will have very little time after his arrival to be briefed on events here during his absence before U.S. Secretary of State Dulles and his party land in Israel.

Mr. Sharett originally had intended coming back from his Latin American trip today, two days before Mr. Dulles' arrival. His return was later fixed for early tomorrow morning, by Sir Isaac, but it has now been announced that he will fly in only tomorrow evening by Sabena.

It is believed that Mr. Sharett will immediately begin consultations with his Foreign Ministry colleagues, including Dr. Joseph Wirth, Chancellor of Weimar Republic, as one of its chairmen. It has named itself the "League of Germans for Unity, Peace and Freedom."

The party, formed at the initiative of the allegedly Communist-influenced "German Union," which advocates neutralization of Germany, intends to put up candidates for general elections due late this summer.

## Churchill Plan Seen Contrary to US Views

WASHINGTON, Monday (UP). — Prime Minister Churchill's proposal today for a speedy meeting of the leaders of the Big Powers appeared to run contrary to U.S. planning for peace.

The Administration has insisted that Russia must prove its peaceful intentions with deeds before international conferences should be undertaken. Meanwhile, the White House and the State Department had no comment on Sir Winston's latest proposal.

The State Department also declined comment on his statement that the Communist eight-point proposal for ending the Korean war might provide a basis for settlement if sincere. The Prime Minister's statement on this point also appeared to put the British Government in conflict with the U.S.

Piecemeal Solution

"Russia has the right to consider that the German invasion would not be repeated and that Poland would remain a buffer state," he said. "It would be a mistake to assume that nothing can be settled with Soviet Russia unless and until everything is settled," he continued. A piecemeal solution of problems should not be discarded.

"It would be a pity if the natural desire to reach a general settlement on international policy would impede any spontaneous development which may be taking place inside Russia. I am anxious that nothing in the recognition of foreign policy by the NATO powers should, as were, supersede or take the emphasis out of what may be a profound movement of Russian opinion."

"I do not believe that the immense problems of uniting the security of Europe and the freedom and safety of Western Europe is insoluble."

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## INEVITABLY, there has been a dichotomy in the approach to Israel's Arab minority. The law reckons all citizens of the State as equal, but...

## ARABS IN THE MISTADRU

As long as we are surrounded by neighbours whose animosity shows no sign of abating with the passage of time, security considerations have had to weigh very heavily in Government policy towards the local Arab population. This has meant in effect the continuance of military government in certain areas, some restriction in those areas on the free movement of population, and occasional exchanges of land together with other measures which might appear harsher than they are, or need be, if overriding security considerations are left out of account. Nevertheless, the tendency has been steadily to move towards the integration of the Arabs into the life of the nation. This implies a faith in the efficacy of accommodation in dealing with minority groups, belief in the value of education, and a patient search for understanding.

The decision of the Histadrut Executive to make it possible for every Arab worker in Israel directly to join Israel's trade unions is an important step along the road towards the integration of the Arabs into the life of the nation - probably the most important step of this kind since the State came into being. It immediately joins the great bulk of the Arab population with the overwhelming mass of the Jewish population in the struggle for a better way of life and higher standards of living.

From the fifteenth of May onward Arab workers will be free to register for membership in Israel trade unions. The registration will continue throughout the months of May, June and July and during this period an effort will be made to bring home to Arab workers the importance of their doing so. Arab workers joining the Labour Federation will be able to share equally in the nationwide service of the Kupat Holim and other social institutions of the Histadrut which have been built up over the years by the toil and sacrifices of the Jewish working population.

It is important in the implementation of its new policy that the Histadrut should encourage the Arab worker to feel really at home. The next stage, within the Histadrut, will be for the Arab worker to find a place among the elected members of the various bodies and committees of that organization so that he can look upon his membership as something better than formal registration. He will thus also be encouraged to work for the furtherance of the aims of the organization and to develop a vivid sense of partnership in the future of the nation as a whole, together with a sense of responsibility towards it.

The actual value of the new opportunity given to Arab workers will lie in the manner in which it is made use of. Henceforth for example, Arab workers will register at Labour Exchanges side by side with their Jewish brethren. The authorities there will see to it that they receive their fair share of the work available. That this will be the effective policy of the Histadrut is indicated by the report published yesterday of the concern shown by its Arab Department over unemployment among Arab workers. The Histadrut, taking cognizance of the worsening position in regard to Arab employment, ordered its Arab Department to submit a plan for increasing the number of jobs while members of the Executive were requested to explore the possibility of using funds from the unemployment fund to generate work to relieve Arab unemployment.

The beginning of a new era in inter-racial relations in Israel has thus been made. With Jewish-Arab cooperation in Israel a demonstrated fact, it is too much to hope that it will serve as a lever towards friendly relations between Israel and the Arab peoples in the Middle East?

## Amman High Court Orders Doctor's Release

The Amman High Court has ordered the immediate release of Dr. Jacob Gold of the Anglo-Palestine Hospital in the Old City, saying that he had been "illegally and unlawfully detained without any authority whatsoever." "A-Difa," the Old City daily, reports that Dr. Gold had been called out of the hospital two months ago on the pretence that he was wanted by one of his patients, and was then sent, without trial, to a detention camp in East Jerusalem.

# CAPTIVE IN KOREA (VII) BY PHILIP DEANE

## Diplomatic Change in Treatment

FUNERALS were summary affairs. Six times a day, sometimes seven, some G.I.s would pass with a corpse carried head double over a pole. The carriers often slipped and fell. Once, one of the carriers never got up again. He had died on his way to bury the dead.

Some caught pneumonia because they were made to kneel in the snow. From our house we could see G.I.s on their knees outside their billets. The guards, walking up and down, frequently kicked the kneeling men. We wondered why this was done - on the flimsiest pretext. On December 4, 1950, an internee South Korean politician asked George Blake and me, who were on water-carrying duty, to fetch four 25-pallion drums of water instead of three, because, he said, he wanted to do some laundry. We answered that we were too exhausted. The South Korean politician complained to the guard, saying that we "looked down on the Korean people." The guard ordered George Blake and me to kneel down in the snow. He accused us of insulting the Koreans, and of not carrying the amount of water laid down in regulations. We replied that this was not so. The guard said he would teach us not to lie, and he beat us with the butt of his rifle. He kicked us and slapped us. George Blake, who got the worst of it, smiled throughout the ordeal. His left eyebrow cocked ironically at the guard. His lips began to tremble. He walked away, and some time later - I do not know how much later - he came and told us that if we admitted we had lied he would let us go. We admitted we had lied. The temperature was 40 degrees below zero. We should not have lied to the guard, and indicated that the guard had been punished for hitting us. When next he was on duty, that guard tried to apologize.

The death-rate kept climbing. Two civilians, a Russian count, Matt, a Swiss, and Father Canavan, a priest of Erie, died, and so did many others. Though not always through ill-treatment or privations, these G.I.s who would give up a day's work for one cigarette in old newspapers, and - I am sure, it is true - those who worked in the cookhouse and stole their comrades' food. There were those who stripped their clothes before they died. But by and large these were the exceptions. And the young Americans went on dying. There had been 777 when we joined them in September, 1950, and more than 60 per cent of them had died.

## JERUSALEM ART NOTES

CONSIDERING their basic approach, Jona Mach and Elias Kohn, now exhibiting at the Artists' House, must be labelled "Impressionists," though their methods are strongly contrasted. Kohn is first and foremost a painter of foliage which he treats in a routine manner derived from Cezanne; in architecture and figures he approaches a Russian neo-realism. His French landscapes are green to saturation point and of a monotony all too apparent in a large one-man show. He is a competent craftsman, but this does not cover his lack of artistic verve and an unwillingness to face pictorial problems. None of his oils offends the eye. They are landscapes of the kind that some acquire when furnishing a room and never notice again.

In smaller works the technical accomplishments of this painter are more apparent and in general his pastels are of more interest than the oils. But even here the amount of veridura is overwhelming and one is truly grateful for tiny dots of relieving colour as in No. 22 for instance.

The figure compositions are painted in a simplified, Poussin manner and differ from each other in as much as in composition or colour. The "Family Reunion" are of a plump, well-fed quality. If Kohn intends to make the picture in these cases, the intention is by no means obvious. Of the two portraits I saw, No. 4 is the classical copy and the artificial "gallery" of No. 10.

This show is an instructive example of an over-filled display. An artist's last show represented at his last when his whole stock is exhibited at once.

## Jona Mach

Jona Mach, on the other hand, attacks a new pictorial problem in every single landscape and generally wins. The result, in any case, is always interesting. All the landscapes have depth and relief. They are true expressions

of February 2, 1951, when an elderly Korean major took our special group of diplomats and journalists away.

"Political conditions have changed," he told us. "You are being taken elsewhere. More he would not say."

We were driven by bus to Manpo. In the outskirts of that town, near the Yalu River, we were to spend the next two years, waiting for liberation.

Considering the standards of the local population, the guards were not always very nice. We had white trousers which the guards could not get. We were forced to wear old, worn-out clothing each year, and with summer clothes - cast-off from the American soldiers.

The guards were obviously under orders to be courteous. They were not always very nice. We were forced to organize our lives as we wished. We were not allowed to walk outside the compound until March, 1951, when we were permitted to go to the market from the house.

At this time interrogations began again. A Korean who said he was the Communist "plenipotentiary for prisoner questions" talked to us through an English-speaking Russian. This Korean repeated to Mr. Holt and to me the statement of the Minister of the Interior to the effect that North Korea had counter-attacked on June 25 to put an end to South Korea's provocation. After a couple of interviews the Korean disappeared and we were left in the care of the Russian. He wanted our biographies. Then he wanted to talk politics. He argued philosophy and found himself in very deep water with Jean Mendemore, who outquoted the Russian on Engels, Marx and Stalin. Then he asked for dissertations on the various countries we had served in. Mr. Holt, who is an Arab expert, gave him highly technical details of the Iraqi Army and Police polo teams. The Russian interrogator seemed slightly disconcerted.

He tried George Blake (British Vice-Consul on Holland, and received an erudite paper on Franz Hals.

## Two Impressionists

of space in terms of light and colour. His understanding of clearly defined form and of the atmosphere into which those forms are placed, acquired in Italy, is now successfully applied to the Israeli scene. All his new landscapes are documentaries. Not in a routine manner but rather valid notations of form, light and colour which, collected in the lens of an artistic temperament, existed at given moments as unique impressions.

One notices Mach's pictures at the very moment of entry, by the oils or sketches in gouache that are at work always announcing the entire colour scheme of a room would have to be subordinated to accommodate one of these strong and self-willed paintings.

The success Mach has attained in his landscapes is not yet evident in his figure compositions. The reason is twofold: the names of Mach's figures are not pictorial but anecdotal. Each painting is an overgrown illustration trying to tell the story of a scene. If we had such magazines as the "Saturday Evening Post" or "Collier's," Mach would be a suitable illustrator. In his landscapes, however, the artistic dedication of the painter is not so apparent. They are, and this is the second reason for their failure, not only overgrown, but also overdone. Their large size makes the amount of empty background between the figures all too obvious.

Mach's "Self-portrait" is an interesting study in the use of light and shadow. The picture is a self-portrait, but it is a self-portrait of a man who is not Mach. It is a self-portrait of a man who is not Mach. It is a self-portrait of a man who is not Mach.

## PARALLEL TAX - WHAT FOR?

The Kupat Holim (Workers Sick Fund) depends mainly on the contributions of its members. Its maintenance, although the expenses on medical assistance far exceed the amount collected in fees. On the other hand the members cannot be expected to bear the entire burden of payment, and it is because of this that the employers have to pay their own contribution for each worker.

He kept me for five days. After the 2nd manuscript page, when he saw that I was still dealing with the Tenth-Century Byzantium, he gave up.

Perruche (French Chargé d'Affaires) really solved the problem of our Russian by telling him some of his stories. After that we never looked back. He gave up talking Marxism and became a realist of conversations would not have repeating. I confess that on one occasion, arms around each other, we sang the Internationale, followed by "Cavare comes from virgin sturgeon."

Then unfortunately, he left us on January 1, 1951, a General being the person who later, in a letter, wrote me a letter of appreciation. A terrible letter, it was said, was sent to the General. The General died too.

Never mind the General! said the interpreter. He was a man of letters. The next day the General would have been in the Tenth-Century Byzantium, and he would have been in the Tenth-Century Byzantium.

Good treatment, when you keep me in the Tenth-Century Byzantium, said the interpreter. "I don't like that, you are hurting my feelings."

The General departed without his letters of thanks and we went on waiting. Occasionally getting a letter from the General, but no more. The General was a man of letters.

On March 30, 1953, Captain Vyrran Holt, George Blake, Norman Owen and myself were taken away. This was the beginning of a fantastic three weeks of red carpeting. The first night in Pyongyang we were told that germ bombs had just been dropped. Yet nobody bothered to include us. Then brigadiers and full colonels started waiting on us who had been beaten with a rifle butt by a mere sergeant.

On April 4, 1953, we were told that we were being released. That night we drove to the frontier. We had come down the Manpo-Pyongyang road to the northern capital, and we went to the Chinese frontier. The Pyongyang-Antung road. All the bridges on both roads were functioning. We passed many trains. Lorries followed one another in procession. Between Pyongyang and the frontier on the night of April 4, I counted more than 1,000 trucks going south.

"The communications," a Korean colonel told me, "are working as they have never worked before."

Along the road, on both sides, every tiny village was completely destroyed. Somehow this did not make sense.

## TRADE ITEM

To the Editor of THE POST Sir, - In your summary of our survey of Israel's Foreign Trade, January-September 1952, published in your issue of April 30, you mentioned as a probable import item of "230 bricks costing IL384." May we draw your attention to the fact that the import value of IL384 refers to the item "Demi-johns and jars, with contents of 3 litres and more"; the import item "Bricks" appears with an import value of IL75,777 and a quantity of 1,500 tons.

Yours, etc. Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research, Jerusalem, May 4.

## WIZO'S CONTRIBUTION

To the Editor of THE POST Sir, - Having had the privilege of being present at the opening of the College of Nutrition and Home Economics in Jerusalem (reported in your issue of April 10), I was greatly surprised that no mention was made there of the considerable part played by the Wizo Instruction Department in bringing the principles of rational nutrition and home economics to wide sections of Israel's population.

There is hardly a town, village or collective settlement in Israel which has not, at one time or another, benefited from the itinerant instruction services of this department, which has been working in this field for 26 years.

Last year alone, 21 cookery courses for members of collective settlements, urban housewives and professional cooks were provided by the Wizo Instruction Department, while regular cookery demonstrations in suburban and new immigrant settlements were attended by some 2,000 immigrants.

Yours, etc. ROSA GINOSHAR, Chairman, WIZO Executive.

The Editor regrets the delay in publication of the above letter caused by lack of space.

# Jacob Gittlin - An Appreciation

IN Jacob Gittlin of Cape Town, who died on Saturday last, in his 70th year, after a protracted illness, the Jewish people have lost a devoted son and a unique personality. Born into a traditional Jewish household in Lithuania, and himself a Yeshiva Bachur, he settled in Cape Town 31 years ago, and, after some years of struggle, "made good" in business.

But from the outset his real business was Zionism. It dominated his every thought and motivated his every action. Among the "Old Zionist Guard," whose brand of Zionism, compounded

## Rules' Letter

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TO: 67 CITIES, 37 COUNTRIES, 3 CONTINENTS

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